

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY'S HANNAIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND! OF 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868. ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, OF GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

WINES, ETC. CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE STS., IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, and BOURBON WHISKIES. LUMBER. 1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE PLANK, HEMLOCK. 1868. REASONABLE CLEAR PINE, REASONABLE CLEAR PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WAINUT STEPS, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868. WALNUT BIDS. and PLANK, WALNUT BIDS. and PLANK, WALNUT PLANK. 1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED BIDS. 1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, WHITE OAK PLANK and BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868. CEDAR BOX MAKERS' CEDAR BOX BOARDS, SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA SCANTLING, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CEDAR SHINGLES, MAULING MILL, No. 200 SOUTH STREET. "UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL," Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA. ESLER & BROTHER, MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING and SCROLL WORK, ETC. The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 922m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila. Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases. A variety of Independent & Second, for horse riding. Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt. BRITTON AND EYELET STUDS in great variety—newest patterns. SOLID SILVERWARE for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc. Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. WEDDING RINGS. We have for a long time made a specialty of Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings, and in order to supply immediate wants, we keep a FULL ASSORTMENT of SIZES always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, MAKERS, 1 Hemlock St. No. 324 CHESTNUT ST., below Fourth. H. S. K. G. Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES. J. W. SCOTT & CO., PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 708 CHESTNUT STREET. CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS. "A REGAL DESERT." A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Feyer, just received by A. S. ROBINSON, No. 916 CHESTNUT STREET, Who has just received NEW CHROMOS, NEW ENGRAVINGS, NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS, NEW DRUBSEN ENAMELS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC. FREE GALLERY. BOARDING. No. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House. An unfurnished BRONZE-STORY FRONT ROOM, with first-class board. Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders. Reference required. 911

intelligences and virtues of the body politics in the nomination and election of all officers. Where is the man too good in his personal character, or too sacred in his official relations, for this honorable and much-needed service? We do not believe that such a man lives. The better the man, the greater the reason why he should give to his country this expression of good citizenship. Moreover, in the pending election the interests at stake are so absolutely immense that we do not see how any one having the least spark of patriotism in his bosom can consent to divorce himself from the political questions of the hour. All the hosts of rebellion—the men who sought to destroy the Union, the sympathizers with treason, the murderers of negroes, the rioters North and South, the villains of the Government, the enemies of the national credit, the mad revolutionists of the Blair school, the cunning intriguers of the Seymour school, and Andrew Johnson into the bargain—are in the field, hoping to gain by the triumph of the Democracy. What was lost by the skill, the bravery, and patriotic endurance of General Grant and his noble associates in the struggle of war. This evil alliance is at this very moment working with the desperation of death. Its machinations must be utterly defeated, or great evil will come to the country. The Democratic party is to-day just what it was in 1864—the disloyal party—the same in principles, the same in feeling, the same in the men who govern it, with the addition of such men as Wade Hampton and General Forrest. It has learned nothing and reformed nothing. Where, then, is the man who can afford to fold his arms and sit down at his ease—telling us that he has "nothing to do with politics"? The heat of battle is no time for such a creed. Away with such a political heresy! Down with the rebellion, not only when it fights, but when it seeks to vote itself into life! Elect General Grant, and save the country!

Pennsylvanians! To the Rescue! From the New York Tribune. Republicans of Pennsylvania! Your ancient foe falls at no danger and revolts at no crime in his efforts to carry the State of Pennsylvania by fraud for the Rebel ticket. Six thousand "citizens" have been manufactured in Philadelphia alone, by a process which you know to be without any safeguard against fraud, and which a majority of the Judges of your Supreme Court declare illegal. The Rebels of Maryland are gathering to invade your State, and the aid of Wade Hampton and Blair, and now at the polls the struggle in which they once before invaded your State under Wade Hampton and L. S. Your success no longer depends upon meetings, speeches, processions, bonfires, or barbecues. The time for these is past. Your vote is ample to give you a majority of twenty thousand on Tuesday next if every Republican votes, and if only the minimum number of illegal votes are polled against you. You must work to exclude the fraudulent vote. The popularity of your candidates and the justice of your principles will avail you nothing against the deliberate conspiracy of the enemies of all freedom to defraud the lawful voters of Pennsylvania of their true verdict. In 1856 the convictions of the people of Pennsylvania were with the Republican party, but the State was carried for Buchanan against Fremont by the most stupendous system of corruption ever practiced in our political history. In 1860, after a fiercely fought contest, you guarded the polls with vigilance and spirit, and in no small degree, by excluding illegal votes, you carried the State by a tremendous majority. In 1864 you again, by hard work and patient watchfulness at the polls, carried the State by 20,075; in 1866, by 17,178. In 1867, mainly through negligence, you allowed Judge Sharwood to be elected by 922 majority, every vote of his majority, and more, being frauds. You admitted the wooden horse, thinking it harmless. Now you find it filled with armed men. The few hundred fraudulent votes which carried the State for Sharwood last year are now clothed with the political power to let in as many fraudulent votes as they please. Turn every energy to the great work of purging your State forever of this instrument of villainy. Why should the lawful voters of Pennsylvania see their rulers made for them by a swindle, instead of electing them themselves by the ballot? Why becomes of true Democracy if the people are cheated of their right to govern by the traders in fraudulent votes? Complete your lists of lawful voters, showing who are native, who are foreign, and who are naturalized. Investigate the case of every illegal voter, you carried the State by a tremendous majority. If he has not been in the country five years, confront him with proof of the fact on the spot. If he still votes, arrest him for perjury before he leaves the polls. One prompt arrest of a fraudulent voter will prevent hundreds from making the effort. Without unremitting toil in this direction, all your meetings, speeches, and arguments are futile. It is not pleasant work. You can find twenty men willing to make speeches when ten are willing to canvass their district or block and do this more essential but less showy work. Herein lies your danger. It must be done, and done thoroughly, or Pennsylvania will be lost through fraud, and sealed to a new era of villainy. Earnestly, urgently, and with a deep sense of the supreme necessity of this advice, we appeal to you, brethren in Pennsylvania, drop every other business, and rest not until you have shut down the floodgates through which depravity and crime are pouring to overwhelm your State. Now to the rescue!

Demoralization of the Democracy and the Unanimity of the Republicans. From the N. Y. Times. One of the peculiarities of the present political canvass is the intractability of prominent Democrats to party management. It is a sure presage of their defeat, since insubordination on the part of the prominent men must naturally demoralize the followers. It was not so in the "glorious days" of Dean Richmond, when his Albany Regency was a power that made slaves of the people who denied the policy of government. This policy affects every man and in this way affects the whole community. Good government is a blessing to each and to all; and bad government is the common curse of each and all. Think of this fact, ye disciples of political indifference, and let your own interests suggest a wiser creed. It is worthy of us, also, that the Devil, incarnated in the depravity of some and working through the ignorance of others, will by no means follow the example of these respectable men who propose to have "nothing to do with politics." He will not, in this respect, imitate the Gospel minister or the private Christian. He is an active canvasser, and is always sure to vote, whether it rains or shines, never failing to bring his hosts with him. To let "politics" alone on account of the moral pliations thereunto attached is just the way to increase these pliations. Bad men are never better pleased than when good men take this course. Then they have license in the offices of the land, and make and execute the laws for the people. The remedy, and in a popular government the only remedy, for these evils is to enlist the

Butler and Atkinson. From the N. Y. World. The controversy between those two shining lights of Radicalism, Mr. Edward Atkinson and Dr. Benjamin Franklin Butler, is of that "dog-eat-dog" character which, under ordinary circumstances, need not necessarily interest the public, since they call each other thieves and swindlers, and each accuses the other of having stolen his entire case from the other. It is just. To be specific, Atkinson charges that Butler's looseness on the financial question should prevent his re-election to Congress; Butler retorts that Atkinson has swindled widows and orphans out of \$16,000 of their little earnings; Atkinson replies in substance that Butler has possessed himself, by bribery or theft, of a private telegram Butler responds by coolly accepting Atkinson's explanation, "that he defrauded the Essex Savings Bank out of \$16,000 in gold, in his official capacity as treasurer of a corporation, and not for his individual benefit." This is the case as it stands till Atkinson comes up again, or throws up the sponge. Why the public should have been bothered with this matter is past comprehension, because, if Butler's only grievance were the mere fact that Atkinson had defrauded some one out of \$16,000 in gold, his own experience in the Smith Brothers, New Orleans, case should have convinced him that affairs of this kind can be quietly and summarily settled in a court of justice without recourse to the daily papers. But for general purposes there is something more in this Butler-Atkinson affair than appears on the surface. Both men are probably not only what they are represented to be by each other, but both are representative radicals who have been used in turn for the advantage of their party. To take the last and least first, Atkinson, whose private financial operations are the subject of Butler's virtuous comment, has lately been put forward as Wells' catspaw to advance a false statement with regard to the public debt, to cover the corruption and extravagance of the radical party. Butler's public exhibition of the private character of this Atkinson will go far to weaken Atkinson as a radical electioneering instrument. On the other hand, Atkinson is endeavoring to defeat Butler in the Fifth Massachusetts Congressional District, and those journals which pretend to believe in Atkinson, and which have used Atkinson, and Wells' figures run through Atkinson, to show that the public debt is not so large as the Treasury exhibits say it is, now read in the light of the Butler-Atkinson affair, and are doing their best to beat him in his effort to secure a re-election. These papers are assisted by the Butler-bolting Republicans of Essex and by Messrs. Dana, Abbott, and Mudge, whose speeches, by-the-by, with the proceedings of the Congressional Convention which nominated Mr. Dana, were specially reported in the World and in no other city journal, and have since been "conveyed" into the columns of our radical contemporaries. Yet these very people and these papers found it difficult, not long ago, to find sufficiently smooth words with which to butter this same Butler. When Butler was in New Orleans he was the foremost man in the radical party—the extreme exponent of radical principles. And naturally. Utterly devoid of conscience or character, this Butler had been for years the accepted advocate of thieves and prostitutes, the sought-for counsellor of soundrels, so that by very association he had come to look upon all men and all women as creatures who were as vile, socially and morally, as his own chosen customers and companions. He was the first great traitor of the war, and in that capacity he pandered to the passion of hate which radicalism made religion, especially in

spirits of the press. EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. "Nothing to do with Politics." From the N. Y. Independent. There are many voters in this country, in the aggregate amounting to several thousands—some of them preachers of the Gospel, some of them editors of religious newspapers, some of them Christians disgusted with the corruptions of party politics, some of them visionary and impracticable theorists, and others stupidly indifferent to the interests involved—who, in the pending canvass and coming election, think they see some special charm in political self-annihilation. Their motto is, "Have nothing to do with politics." To all such persons we respectfully submit the general question, Whether this position at any time is consistent with the duties and obligations of an American citizen? We believe in the duty as well as the right of voting. Every man ought to read and think enough to have opinions upon the various questions that come before the people for their decision; and then he ought to express these opinions by using his influence and casting his vote in accordance therewith. This we regard as a solemn duty which he owes to the Government and the country. He has no right to annihilate himself by declining to share with others in the responsibility of choosing good rulers. If one may lawfully take this ground, all may do so. What then would become of popular government? Who would be the choosers of suitable officers to make and execute the laws? The man who has "nothing to do with politics," especially in a government of the people, really deserves to live under a most grinding despotism. He is a sinner against the State; and his conscience, if it were correct, would bring in a verdict of guilty against him. Exact law that forces him into this position, and his protest would be loud and long. These gentlemen would do well to remember that "politics" will have something to do with them, whether they have anything to do with it or not. It will not let them alone because they have the folly to let it alone. As subjects of law, they must live under a government of law conducted by civil officers. There is not a man of the whole number who is not interested directly and personally in the policies which decide the general policy of government. This policy affects every man and in this way affects the whole community. Good government is a blessing to each and to all; and bad government is the common curse of each and all. Think of this fact, ye disciples of political indifference, and let your own interests suggest a wiser creed. It is worthy of us, also, that the Devil, incarnated in the depravity of some and working through the ignorance of others, will by no means follow the example of these respectable men who propose to have "nothing to do with politics." He will not, in this respect, imitate the Gospel minister or the private Christian. He is an active canvasser, and is always sure to vote, whether it rains or shines, never failing to bring his hosts with him. To let "politics" alone on account of the moral pliations thereunto attached is just the way to increase these pliations. Bad men are never better pleased than when good men take this course. Then they have license in the offices of the land, and make and execute the laws for the people. The remedy, and in a popular government the only remedy, for these evils is to enlist the

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- Naturalized Thursday, October 8. John Webber, Chester county. George Coffin, 121 Poplar street. James K. Fisher, 1200 North street. George Hais, Germantown. Hugh McLaughlin, Montgomery county. James Nunn, Darby. Henry Elder, 635 Sylvester street. James Hyde, 2000 Market street. Thomas McConnell, 200 Prosperous alley. Henry K. Fisher, 1716 Germantown rd. Charles Kramer, 1716 Germantown rd. Matthew J. Collier, 312 Washington st. Owen Campbell, 1828 Hancock street. Arthur Connors, 4 Western avenue. John Sharkey, 1014 Seybert street. James McElroy, 14th & Montrose sts. John Anderson, 1423 Snippert street. Edward McLermont, Montgomery county. William Graham, 745 Erie street. Hugh Boyle, 1300 Salmon street. Henry McLaughlin, 12th and Story streets. John O'Brien, Delaware county. Michael Connor, 1334 State street. William Coyle, N. E. cor. 5th & Pa. Alexander Moore, 1423 N. Broad. Herman K. Fisher, 1334 State street. Thomas Finn, Phoenixville. Felix Glenn, 1535 Salmon street. William Brennan, 1222 Seventh street. John Quinn, Phoenixville. John McGovern, 1222 Seventh street. John W. Hirsch, 110 Poplar J. C. Weller, 908 New Market street. John Nagle, John Brannon, Bucks county. Pat. Smith, 1129 Lanes James Reilly, 1124 York James Carroll, Martin Clark, John McGarry, 1537 Seybert street. Total for October 8, 1863, 152
- Naturalized Friday, October 9. Jas. Kronin, Chester. Daniel Stafford, 310 N. Front street. Conrad Breining, 27 Girard avenue. James McLaughlin, 406 Monroe street. William Ragan, West Philadelphia. Michael V. Quillan, Barlow place. Adam Hendig, Montgomery county. Daniel Denning, Scranton place. Andrew Mehan, 187 Snippert street. James L. Sherlock, Chelton Hill. Henry Keith, 115 Mulberry street. Daniel Boner, 800 S. Front street. Patrick Moran, Charles Pradiger, Patrick Joyce, 732 St. Mary street. John M. Lutz, 2019 Girard avenue. Michel Ash, White Horse. Timothy E. Farrell, West Chester. Michael Scelley, Montgomery county. Jacob Kroll, 1615 Richmond street. Matthew Buesey, 31 York street. Daniel McLaughlin, 1355 Coates street. John McKay, 710 Swann street. Patrick Butler, 1224 Franklin street. Henry Shomaker, 1025 N. Front street. Nell Dougherty, 1153 William street. Patrick Kling, Bernard Maguire, 1229 Salmon street. Elze Dougherty, 1259 Richmond st. John A. Maguard, 913 Torr street. Henry Aron, 1235 Girard avenue. Patrick McDevitt, 160 N. Second st. Thomas Kelly, Philadelphia co. Andrew W. Hirsch, 28th st. cor. Third st. John O'Brien, 1436 Seron street. George Katz, 31 Hand street. Thomas Hasting, 140 Richmond st. John Hamilton, Falls Schuykill. Wm. McGonigle, Sr., 1157 S. Thirteenth st. Owen Holahan, 1664 Polio street. Michael O'Brien, 1436 N. Second st. William Shannon, 1025 Moravian st. Geo. Kather, 115 N. 5th. Michael O'Brien, 468 24th street. Patrick Glenn, 326 Salmon street. Peter Murphy, 822 Mountain street. John Ferguson, 520 N. Third street. Michael McNally, Bolivar bridge. John H. Dougherty, 312 Lombard street. Hugh Dougherty, 916 N. Nineteenth st.
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